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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Vital Role of the Canal in Panama

U. S. Planners Are Confronted
By Variety of Problems
Involving Waterway

THE Panama Canal is the subject of a report scheduled to be made to Congress sometime this summer. A group of experts, appointed in 1957 to study overcrowding of the canal, will make recommendations on modernizing the waterway.

The "Big Ditch" in Panama is of utmost importance to U. S. commerce and defense. It permits merchant ships and naval craft to go from the U. S. east coast to the west coast with big savings of time and money.

Before the canal was built, a ship bound from New York to San Francisco had to circle Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America. Today, by using the Panama Canal, the vessel saves 7,800 miles. A typical freighter saves 3 weeks in time. On a one-way passage, it pays about \$4,300 in tolls, but saves much more than that amount in operating expenses.

The waterway is especially important for our defenses. Because ships can move easily from the Atlantic to the Pacific and vice versa, our Navy is better able to defend our 2 coastlines, 3,000 miles apart. Along the canal, we have airfields, Army and Navy bases, and other defense installations.

Traffic on the canal has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Twice this year the monthly total of ocean-going ships passing through the canal has exceeded 1,000. Engineers say that

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TEACHER in studio. Instruction by television provides special lessons for large masses of people, but has limitations.

No Bob Hope for TV Classes

They May Be Enjoyable, but Teaching Is Real Goal

"DAUBRAYEE ootra," says a voice from the television screen. "Daubrayee ootra," answer individuals in homes throughout the Washington, D. C., area.

The strange-sounding word is a greeting in Russian that means "good morning." It is spoken by the instructor as she begins the day's Russian language lesson, sponsored by George Washington University. The answers made by the thousands of viewers who are studying the foreign tongue this summer don't always sound like the word spoken by the instructor, but they improve as the les-

son progresses. The students get college credit when the course is successfully completed.

In the New York City area, thousands of TV viewers listen to explanations of how planets behave in the universe, and of the progress man is making in the conquest of space. The space lectures, given by Professor Daniel Posin of De Paul University, are on the air during the summer every Saturday afternoon.

The Washington and New York programs are only 2 of the growing number of educational shows now being offered on commercial TV stations.

Many more such programs are on tap for the fall of this year.

In addition to instruction programs offered by commercial transmitters, an increasing number are being given by ETV (educational television) stations. These stations have no commercials because there are no sponsors.

ETV stations get funds in various ways. Some are financed by universities. Others get money from state governments. Still others are sponsored by local communities.

A number of the ETV stations operate a closed-circuit network. This means that only sets hooked into a special cable can receive the broadcasts. Others carry programs on open-circuit transmitters, as do commercial stations, and can be received by persons who have regular TV sets.

TV in Maryland. One of the nation's most closely watched experiments in teaching by television was launched in Hagerstown, Maryland, in the 1956-1957 school year. At the outset, around 6,000 students received some of their lessons by TV.

Today, schools in Hagerstown and of surrounding Washington County offer lessons by television. In the past year, the county's special TV network carried daily instruction in 39 courses at all grade levels through high school to some 18,000 students.

Under this setup, each teacher telecasts only 1 program a day. He or she spends the rest of the day preparing for the next lesson. These teachers must also keep in close touch with regular instructors to be sure the TV lessons fit in with classroom plans.

The Washington County experiment in teaching by TV was originally scheduled to run for 5 years. Officials say it may now be extended for an indefinite time. The experiment, which

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HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

BEST SELLER

Crusade in Europe, a book written by President Eisenhower on his wartime experiences, has proved very popular among readers in communist Poland. Five thousand copies were put on sale at a recent book fair in that country. Within a few hours, they were completely sold out.

Publication of *Crusade in Europe* was held up for several years by Polish authorities because it contains some strongly anti-communist passages.

REQUEST DENIED

Red China has turned down a request by Averell Harriman, former Governor of New York, to visit that country. He had received permission from our State Department to make the trip even though we don't recognize communist China's government.

Mr. Harriman's visa application was rejected by Peiping with the comment that "in view of the state of relations" between Communist China and the

United States, a visit at this time would be "inconvenient." Mr. Harriman asked for the visa as a journalist, rather than as a high-ranking political figure.

The former New York Governor has just completed a tour of the Soviet Union and several other foreign countries. He has been writing a series of articles on his trip for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

DEFENSE MEASURE

President Eisenhower has asked Congress to appropriate \$2,700,000 for construction of the nation's first underground civil defense center. It would be built near Denton, Texas. Similar shelters have been proposed for the other 6 civil defense regions of the United States.

The underground buildings would be designed to house government officials having special duties to perform in case of a nuclear attack. Each shelter would have a capacity of about 500 persons.

IRISH PREMIER

Sean Lemass has been elected Prime Minister of Ireland by the nation's parliament. He succeeds Eamon de Valera who recently won a nationwide vote for the Presidency.

Mr. Lemass, 60 years old, served as Minister of Industry and Commerce, and as Deputy Prime Minister in the previous Irish government.

HUGE TELESCOPE

The United States Navy is building a gigantic radio-telescope near Sugar Grove, West Virginia. Its saucer-shaped disk, designed to receive signals given off by bodies in outer space, will measure 600 feet across. The largest radio-telescope now in operation has a receiving mechanism only 250 feet in diameter.

The range of the new Navy instrument should be close to 30 billion light years. Many scientists believe this distance to be near the outer limits of our universe.

Vital Role of the Canal in Panama

(Continued from page 1)

the canal's capacity must be doubled within 40 years if it is to keep up with mounting traffic.

Building the Canal. It was in the early years of this century that our government determined to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At that time, Panama was not a free nation, but was a part of the South American country of Colombia. Congress voted to build a canal if we could get Colombia's permission.

While discussions between the 2 countries were going on without much success, Panama revolted. She declared her independence from Colombia in 1903. The new government quickly agreed to our building a canal.

There has been a good deal of argument about the part played by the United States in the Panama revolution. Certain of our critics in Latin America feel that we unduly encouraged it in order to be able to start the canal. Other leaders in that region think the Panamanians, dissatisfied with Colombian rule, would have successfully revolted anyway.

Treaty with Panama. At any rate, we recognized the new nation immediately, and made a treaty with it. We secured control of a zone 10 miles wide across the isthmus with the right to use the land just as if it were a part of the United States "in perpetuity" (forever).

We paid Panama \$10,000,000 for the land. We also agreed to pay an annual fee of \$250,000 a year. In 1936, we raised that to \$430,000, and in 1955 increased the fee to \$1,930,000.

The canal was completed in 1914. Its construction was a tremendous engineering feat. It has 3 sets of locks, like big steps over the Isthmus. Gatun Lake, through which the ships pass in their 51-mile trip, is 85 feet above the sea.

Relations with Panama. Because of the canal's importance to us, both in war and peace, the United States is anxious to have stable conditions in the region around the waterway. We are quick to react to any threat to peace in that area.

This spring the United States played a prominent role in the international action to prevent the overthrow of the Panamanian government. A group of 87 armed men invaded Panama from

the sea with the intention of seizing control. Most of them were Cuban adventurers, but a few were Panamanians, said to be interested in asserting Panama's claim to the American-owned canal.

An emergency meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) was promptly held in Washington. Representatives of the American republics agreed unanimously to help out the Panamanian government. The United States announced it was sending arms to Panama and would supply ships and planes, if requested by an OAS investigating group.

With this speedy action, the attempt to overthrow the government collapsed. Today, conditions seem to be more stable in Panama.

This does not mean, however, that the future relations of the United States and Panama will necessarily be marked by complete agreement on all matters. In fact, the future control of the Panama Canal looms as a possible trouble spot.

Ever since Egypt took over the Suez Canal in 1956, there has been talk from time to time that Panama should have a bigger voice in running the canal which goes through its land. No responsible official in Panama has suggested that his country do as Nasser did at Suez and seize the canal. Yet it is plain that Panamanian leaders are keenly aware that the existence of the waterway inside their boundaries furnishes a possible lever for getting more concessions from the United States.

Territorial waters. Evidence of this fact is seen in a bill passed by the Panamanian legislature last December. It provides for the extension of the limit of Panama's territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles. In other words, Panama would have jurisdiction over the seas for a full 12 miles from her coastline.

The significance of this legislation is that it asserts Panama's control over an additional 9-mile stretch of ocean at each end of the canal. By the 1903 agreement, the United States was granted jurisdiction over the sea 3 miles from each terminal. Yet today, to enter the waterway or to depart from it, our ships must pass through a 9-mile area of water over which Panama claims sole jurisdiction.

Up to now, the Panamanian govern-



DRAWING SHOWS how Panama Canal would look from the air. A strip 5 miles wide on either side of the channel makes up the Panama Canal Zone.

ment has made no attempt to forbid the use of its waters to ships going through the canal. But no one knows when she may interfere in the future. The act was clearly taken with the idea of creating a situation that could be used—if so desired—to put pressure on the United States.

Lesser role for U. S.? But while the Panamanian government has not acted as a result of last December's legislation, various individuals and groups in Panama have been outspoken in urging that their country have a bigger voice in the affairs of the Canal Zone. They say:

"Panama deserves a voice in running a canal which lies entirely within its boundaries. Even though Panama has leased the Canal Zone to the United States, the waterway is still actually a part of Panama."

"When the United States acquired the use of the zone, Panama was a young, struggling government, wholly inexperienced in international affairs. Her leaders did not realize what they were doing when they made such big concessions. Therefore, the treaty of 1903 should be re-negotiated to give a fairer deal to Panama."

International control? Another proposal that has been advanced by various people is that the Panama Canal should be placed under international control.

In fact, some U. S. officials have in the past put forth this very proposal. For example, at the 1945 conference in Potsdam, Germany, President Harry Truman suggested that such important waterways as the Suez, Panama, and Kiel Canals be placed under international supervision. However, his proposal was not adopted.

Some individuals favor having the

United Nations take over this canal and other vital waterways around the world. Recently Dr. Jose Figueres, the former President of Costa Rica, suggested that the Panama Canal be taken over and operated by the Organization of American States.

Those favoring international control of the waterway put forth these views:

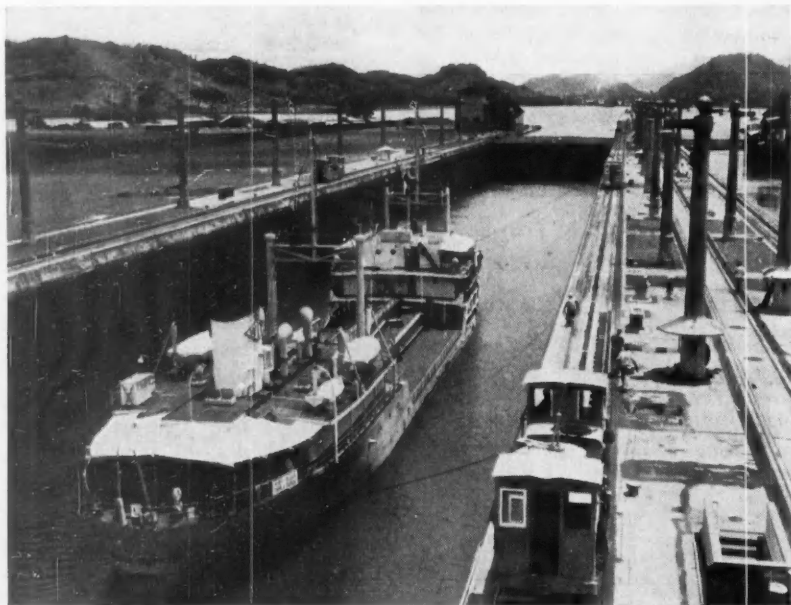
"At the time of the Suez crisis, the United States came out in favor of international control of that canal on the grounds that all shipping nations should have a voice in running such an important waterway. Surely the Panama Canal is equally vital to the world's shipping nations. Therefore, the American canal should be placed under the United Nations, the Organization of American States, or some other international group. The importance of the canal to all nations makes it imperative that it no longer be under the sole control of one government."

U. S. views. Officials of our government are opposed to these proposals which would take away part or all of the control which we now exert over the Panama Canal Zone. They say:

"The situation at Suez does not compare with that at Panama. At Suez, a private company built and operated the canal. It leased the land from Egypt. The lease was scheduled to expire in 1968."

"On the other hand, the Panama Canal was built and is owned and operated by the United States under a 2-power treaty. The treaty between the United States and Panama states that we can use the zone just as though it were a part of our country—forever."

"We have carefully lived up to all our obligations, both to Panama and to the world's shipping nations. The



SHIP PASSING THROUGH one of the locks that are part of the canal

A. DEVANEY, INC.

canal is kept open to the ships of all lands (except, of course, in time of war). Foreign ships pay the same tolls that U. S. ships do.

"As for Panama, we have been more than fair with that country. Twice, we have voluntarily raised our annual payments to her when, under the terms of the treaty, we were not required to do so. The operation of the canal has created employment and higher living standards for thousands of Panamanians. Because of the canal, the people of Panama enjoy higher incomes on the average than do the citizens of any other Central American land.

"We have fortified the Canal Zone and it is today a major defense base for the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere. We must not give up our control of the area in any way. To permit international control of the region would be as unthinkable as to internationalize Pearl Harbor, our big defense base in Hawaii.

"Treaties, negotiated in a fair-and-square way, must be honored. We entered into a treaty with Russia by which we secured Alaska many years ago. Certainly no one would say that this treaty should be re-negotiated. Neither should the treaty with Panama. It is in the best interests of the United States, Panama, and the entire free world that we continue to retain full control of the Canal Zone."

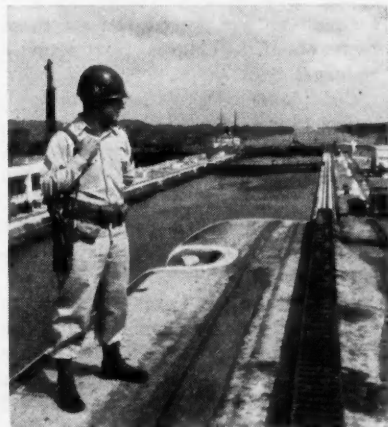
It seems unlikely that the Panama government will insist upon any change in the status of the 10-mile strip across the isthmus at this time. President Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., of Panama recently stated that "it is not the time for tampering with the present arrangement on the canal."

Crowded waterway. Actually the most important problem confronting us at this time may be that of meeting the increasing traffic needs of the canal. It is seriously crowded today, and ships have to wait their turn to go through it. Moreover, our largest aircraft carriers and certain other vessels are too big to squeeze through.

Various proposals have been considered to meet this problem. Some favor widening the present canal. Others think we should build a new waterway in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or another part of Panama. Of course, we would have to get permission to do so from the country involved.

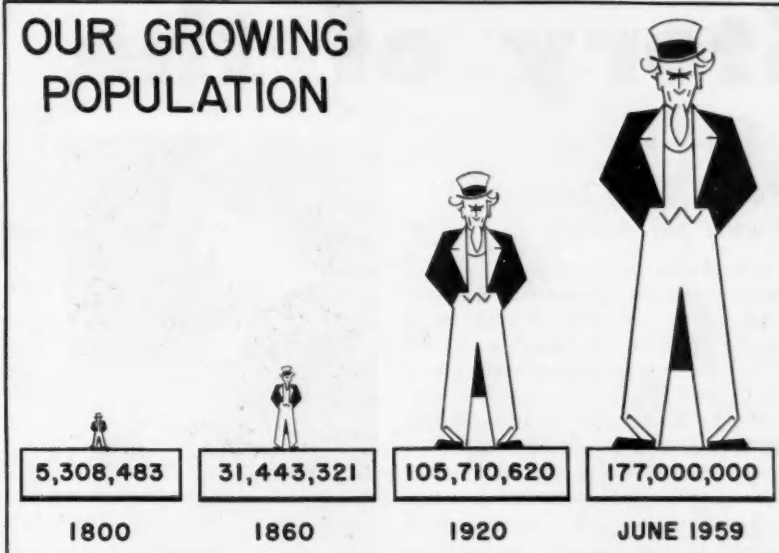
It is expected that the experts who have been studying the problem will reject this possibility in favor of modernizing the present canal. Specifically what the recommendations will be are not yet known. Widening of the canal and improvement of the locks may be the most logical solution.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET



U. S. SOLDIER on guard along Panama Canal—defense of which is the responsibility of our country

OUR GROWING POPULATION



NUMBER OF PEOPLE in the United States is still increasing rapidly

Population Count in '60

Constitution Requires Regular Census

PREPARATIONS are well along for America's big population inventory next year. At that time, census workers will fan out over the entire nation to count noses and record information on schooling, income, and many other subjects.

Our first population count as a nation was made in 1790, after George Washington's inauguration as President. That year, some 600 men began visiting town and farm homes to count our new country's inhabitants. That census—as well as those taken every decade since then—was called for by our Constitution.

The census takers of 1790 rode horses or walked through the thinly settled country. After making the rounds in the area assigned to him, a census taker posted his list of names in a post office or some other public place. People were asked to check the list to see that nobody had been overlooked.

Eventually, the lists were sent to the nation's capital, where all were added together. Our total population in 1790, as shown by the first census, was 3,929,214.

The Constitution provided that the American people be counted every 10 years because the number of congressmen each state sends to the House of Representatives depends on the size of the state's population.

The Bureau of the Census, a part of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is the government agency responsible for conducting the count of population and various other studies.

As our country has grown, the census job also has grown. There have been more people to count every 10 years since 1790, and more information about each person has been gathered. In addition to asking about adults' and children's age and sex, census takers now want to know how adults make a living, how much schooling they have had, and where they were born.

For the population census in 1960, the Census Bureau plans to employ about 170,000 individuals to help do the counting. This job will take from 2 to 4 weeks. Tabulating all the facts gathered during the census, however, will take close to 2 years—even though calculating machines are used.

While the population count is the best-known operation of the Bureau

of the Census, it undertakes many other tasks. Since 1940, it has made a count of houses and, on some occasions, carefully noted the kind and quality of housing.

Other censuses, made at 5- and 10-year intervals, deal with the number and kinds of farms, factories, mines, and business establishments in the nation. Our big counting bureau also looks into the number and types of state and local governments every 5 years.

Census statistics are used in hundreds of ways. If Congress were considering a proposal to clear away slums, for example, the lawmakers would probably make use of census figures showing the number of homes and apartments in run-down condition.

A tractor manufacturer might plan a sales program for his product by examining census reports on the number of tractors already owned by



EARLY CENSUS TAKERS had a hard task. They often had to go on foot or by horseback to reach remote villages.

farmers in various parts of the country. School officials might want census data on children who are nearing school age, so that plans could be made in advance to provide sufficient classrooms.

Taking a census is a practice almost as old as the history of man. In ancient Biblical times, Moses was perhaps the first leader to count and classify men available for military

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News Quiz

Educational TV

1. How are ETV stations financed?
2. What is a closed-circuit network?
3. Describe the educational TV experiment in Hagerstown, Maryland.
4. What are some of the conclusions advanced in the Ford Foundation report "Teaching by Television"?
5. Give 2 arguments for and 2 against television in the classroom.
6. How many educational TV stations have been set up in the United States so far? How many people are in range of the stations?
7. What is the biggest problem facing ETV?
8. Describe the growth in commercial television during the past decade.
9. When was TV first demonstrated?

Discussion

1. How do you personally feel about classroom television? Give your reasons.
2. Do you think TV might help to solve the teacher shortage? Why, or why not?

Panama Canal

1. Why is the Panama Canal so important for our trade and defense?
2. How did we secure control of the land where the Panama Canal was built?
3. Summarize the agreement by which we control the Panama Canal Zone.
4. How did we help out the Panamanian government last spring?
5. What is the significance of the bill passed by Panama's legislature last December?
6. What views are advanced by those Panamanians who think their country should have a bigger voice in the affairs of the Canal Zone?
7. Give the arguments of those who think the canal should be placed under international control.
8. Summarize the views of U. S. leaders on proposals which would reduce our control over the Panama Canal Zone.
9. What proposals have been put forth on meeting the increasing traffic needs of the canal?

Discussion

1. Do you think the Panama Canal is more—or less—important to the United States today than when it was first constructed? Why?
2. What steps—if any—do you think we should take to assure our control of the Panama Canal Zone? Explain your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Do you think Switzerland could again remain neutral if a war should break out in Europe? Why, or why not?
2. When did the United States make its first population count?
3. How does the government use census statistics?
4. What is the estimated size of the communist rebel force still holding out in Malaya?
5. In the event of a major war, what role would be played by the U. S. army's special forces?
6. How much bread could be produced from surplus wheat which is now stored in the United States?
7. Is it true that many people from behind the Iron Curtain will vacation in Western Europe this summer?
8. Has the commune system succeeded thus far in increasing agricultural output in Red China?

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- "The Panama Danger Zone," by Demaree Bess, *Saturday Evening Post*, May 9.
- "TV—Answer to the Teacher Shortage," by Paul Martin, *The Rotarian*, July.

The Story of the Week

Argentine Government Faces Serious Crisis

As this paper goes to press, the Argentine government of President Arturo Frondizi appears to be on the verge of collapse. His entire cabinet resigned as a result of pressure from dissatisfied military leaders. Several top figures in Argentina's Army and Navy demanded that President Frondizi also step down from power.

Opposition to the present administration stemmed from 2 main sources. First, President Frondizi was accused of being too friendly with a political group which still supports ex-dictator Juan Peron. Secondly, there has been widespread disapproval of steps taken by the government to correct weaknesses in the economy. An austerity program has forced the Argentine people to tighten their belts in recent months.

President Frondizi, who came to office 14 months ago after winning a free, nationwide election, has worked hard to hold on to the Presidency. He has tried to come to an understanding with the rebellious military faction.

Most observers outside Argentina hoped that President Frondizi would be able to remain in power. They felt that a dictatorial military government would be a serious blow to democracy in the South American land.

Dalai Lama Attacks Actions of Red China

The Dalai Lama of Tibet—presently in exile in India—has accused Red China of trying to wipe out his nation. He told reporters, at a press conference held a short time ago, that 5,000,000 Chinese settlers have been sent to Tibet and that 4,000,000 are on their way. They will greatly outnumber the native Tibetan population which is estimated to be somewhere between 1,500,000 and 3,000,000.

The 23-year-old "god-king" also accused Chinese communist armies of killing more than 65,000 of his countrymen since 1956. Even now, he declared, "armed troops are posted in the streets of Lhasa (the Tibetan capital), where 2 people are restricted from conversing and where only aged men and women are to be seen."

The former Tibetan ruler feels that talks between Indian and Red Chinese leaders might offer some hope for easing the measures being employed against his country. He has also suggested that an international commission be allowed to investigate his

charges against the Peiping regime.

Special Army Units Ready for Action

The Army has developed a group of soldiers capable of operating as guerrillas up to 2,500 miles behind enemy lines. These troops, known as special forces, are presently organized into 3 outfits. They are stationed on Okinawa, in the Pacific, in Germany, and at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

All members of these special units are qualified parachutists, frogmen, and rangers. Each man has been taught how to live off the land, no matter how rugged or barren it may be.

Some of the detachments have been studying the terrain, customs, and language of specified communist-held areas for as long as 6 years.

One of the main purposes of the special forces, in addition to carrying out guerrilla warfare themselves, is to organize and train civilians behind enemy lines. It is believed that one army team of 9 to 15 members could direct up to 1,500 men.

Food Production Booming in U. S.

The United States possesses surplus quantities of about 40 different farm commodities. Within the next 5 years, the Department of Agriculture estimates that new reserves will be created totaling between 10 and 15 billion dollars.

The largest surplus exists in wheat. Uncle Sam has enough of this grain right now to produce 100 billion loaves of bread.

In 1954, Congress passed the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Under this and other government aid programs, \$6,400,000,000 worth of farm surpluses have been shipped to needy peoples in other countries. The Administration recently suggested a 3-year extension of this program.

Unfortunately, our government cannot give away nearly as much food as it would like, or as much as there is on hand. There are several reasons for this.

When our country gives food away, we make it hard on countries that are trying to sell their produce on the international market. If we help one nation, we often end up hurting another.

Furthermore, many countries are not equipped to handle incoming food



ROBERT STACK (left) plays title role in "John Paul Jones"—a historical movie of the life and times of the famous naval officer during the American Revolution. Erin O'Brien handles the role of Dorothea Danders, the girl that Jones hoped to marry. Macdonald Carey, as Patrick Henry, wins her hand.

shipments. Ports in India, for instance, are so congested that for a while ships were lined up in harbors for days waiting to unload. Many nations also lack necessary facilities for storing and distributing large quantities of food supplies.

Despite these difficulties, government leaders are constantly trying to work out more effective ways of sharing our tremendous food stores with underprivileged areas of the world.

Red China Suffers Agricultural Setback

Farm production in communist China is falling far below the goal set for 1959. It was originally predicted that grain output for this year would amount to 525,000,000 tons. It now appears that the 1959 total will not exceed last year's figure of 375,000,000 tons.

Hopes for a big jump in agricultural output had been based on the widespread introduction of communes throughout mainland China. Almost all of the nation's farmers have been placed in these state-run organizations. It was thought that the commune system, even though it is reported to be very unpopular among the Chinese people, might increase efficiency and improve farming methods throughout the country.

Despite the lack of results thus far, Red China has not yet given up on the

communes. Officials in Peiping are blaming this year's poor output on a variety of factors including lack of necessary farm equipment, fertilizer, and insecticides. They also claim that the agricultural program was seriously hampered by disastrous floods which struck much of the nation last month.

Foreign observers believe that it will take at least several more years to determine whether the commune system will be successful—both from a standpoint of agricultural production and from the point of view of its effect on the morale of the Chinese people.

Capsule News Briefs From Around the Globe

The United States will lend Yugoslavia \$9,000,000 for the construction of a thermo-electric plant. The Soviet Union had originally promised to finance the project, but changed its mind in anger over Yugoslavia's independent policies.

The U. S. loan to President Tito's government is the 3rd in 6 months. The other 2 amounted to \$27,500,000. We are also providing Yugoslavia with \$94,000,000 in farm surpluses this year.

The Dominican Republic claims to have smashed an invasion by approximately 250 rebels who launched their attack from the neighboring island of Cuba. According to Dominican government sources, only a few scattered remnants of the original force are still at large.

Cuba, under Fidel Castro, has welcomed Dominican citizens who are opposed to their present government. Relations between the 2 Caribbean nations have been very strained since Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo gave refuge to ex-Cuban boss Fulgencio Batista.

Premier Karim Kassem appears to be cracking down on communists in Iraq. According to one report, he has issued a secret directive among his supporters in the army instructing them to "keep a close eye on communist officers." He is also said to be considering a government shift to bring anti-red leaders into the cabinet.



IN THE NEWS (from left): Arturo Frondizi, Argentina's President; Cuba's Fidel Castro; Tibet's Dalai Lama (see stories)

Premier Kassem, about a month ago, began to reverse his earlier policy of close cooperation with the communists. He now seems to realize the threat which they pose to the Iraqi government.

Satellite Countries Look to Tourist Trade

The satellite countries of Eastern Europe, with the exception of Albania, are doing their best to attract American tourists this summer. Colorful travel folders have been published in English. New hotels, and even a few motels, have been built to accommodate the expected flow of visitors from our country as well as from Western Europe.

Until a short time ago, the United States did not carry on diplomatic relations with communist Bulgaria. Consequently, travel by American citizens to that country was banned by our State Department. When diplomatic ties were resumed with the Bulgarian government earlier this year, the ban was lifted. More than 3,000 visitors from the United States are expected to tour the Balkan nation this year.

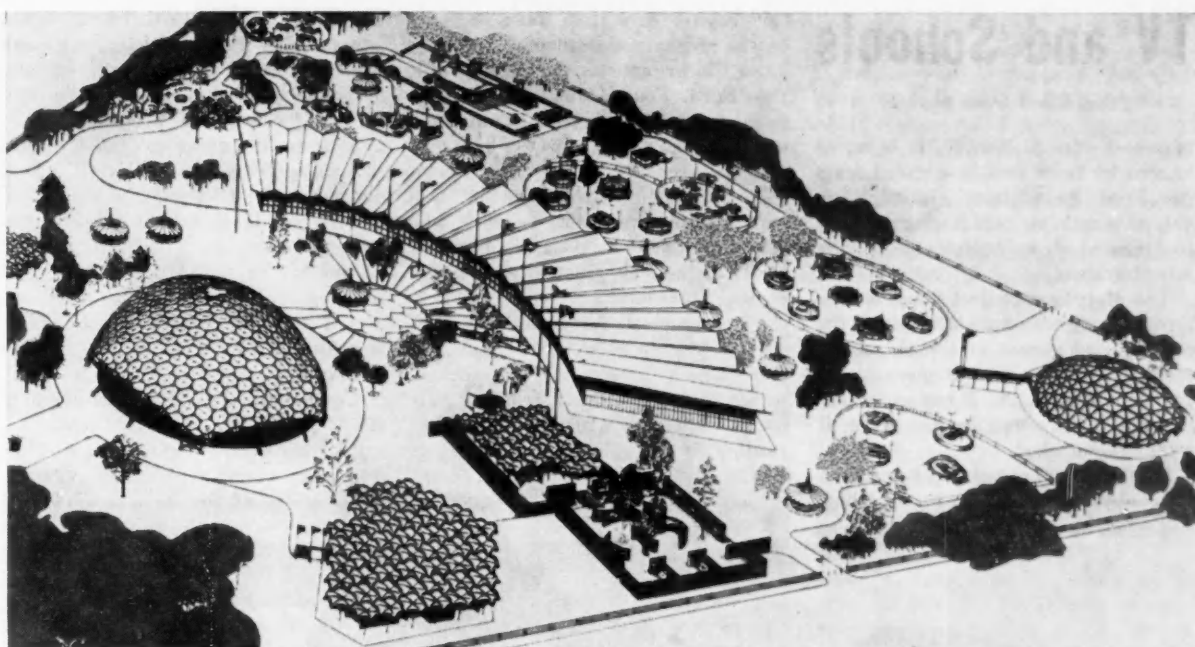
Restrictions on travel into Hungary—imposed after the revolution there in 1956—have also been relaxed lately. Persons having relatives or urgent business in Hungary may now obtain visas to enter the country. About 4,000 Americans will visit there during the next several months.

Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia also hope to attract their share of U. S. dollars during the vacation period.

The tourist flow will be a one-way affair, however. Persons living in the satellite countries cannot make trips to areas outside the Iron Curtain. They must pick vacation spots within the communist bloc of nations.

Malaya Wiping Out Communist Rebels

The remnants of a once-powerful communist guerrilla army are still holding out in the jungles of Malaya. Only about 800 men out of an original



IN MOSCOW, Russia's capital, this U. S. exhibit (architect's sketch) will be open July 25 to September 4 to give communists an idea of how we live. A model American home (upper left hand corner) will be a feature. U. S. works of art, machinery, automobiles, boats, clothing, photographs, and even a children's playground will be on display.

force of 10,000 are still in existence, however.

The war against this communist army has been going on for 12 years. The British, when they controlled Malaya, spent up to \$1,000,000 a week on operations against the jungle fighters. British Commonwealth units are still available to the independent Malayan government when they are needed.

There are several reasons why the communist force has been almost wiped out. For one thing, it no longer has any real support from the local population. When Great Britain controlled Malaya, the rebels claimed that they were fighting for their country's freedom. Now that Malaya is independent, it is obvious that their only interest is in spreading communism.

In addition, British and Malayan army units have waged a skillful war against the elusive jungle bands. So far, more than 6,500 guerrilla fighters have been killed, about 2,600 have surrendered, and 1,280 have been captured.

The few remaining communist rebels are not causing any trouble at present. They are satisfied merely to avoid detection.

Secretary of State Reports on Geneva

Secretary of State Christian Herter, back from an unsuccessful first round of negotiations at Geneva, Switzerland, told a nationwide radio-television audience that Russia is out to make West Berlin a slave city. He declared, however, that the United States will not abandon the 2,000,000 Germans who are living there.

Referring to the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference—which is in adjournment until July 13—Mr. Herter said that the Soviets "gave no indication of being interested in genuine negotiations." "Once again," he stated, "they demonstrated that they are not willing to rely on normal methods of transacting international business," but instead resort to threats and propaganda.

The Secretary of State did hold out some slight hope of reaching an eventual agreement on the future status of West Berlin. He said that "the conference revealed possible areas of agreement concerning specific arrangements for Berlin." He added that "it may be possible to build on these areas of agreement if the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the continued existence of a free West Berlin under western protection."

Rebels Stage Surprise Raid in Algeria

Fighting in Algeria, which has been going on for 4½ years, attracted new headlines a short time ago. A small rebel force made a bold raid on the Mediterranean port of Bone, which has a population of about 150,000. It was the second time that Algerian nationalists have attacked a large city. In 1956, an assault was made on Tlemcen, which has 50,000 residents.

In the action outside Bone, thousands of French troops converged on the rebel band which numbered less than 100. The battle was over within

a few hours. The rebel force was either killed or captured.

The reckless attack on Bone was apparently staged for the purpose of showing that the revolt against French rule in Algeria is still going strong. There have been persistent reports lately that morale among the Arab nationalist units is at an all-time low.

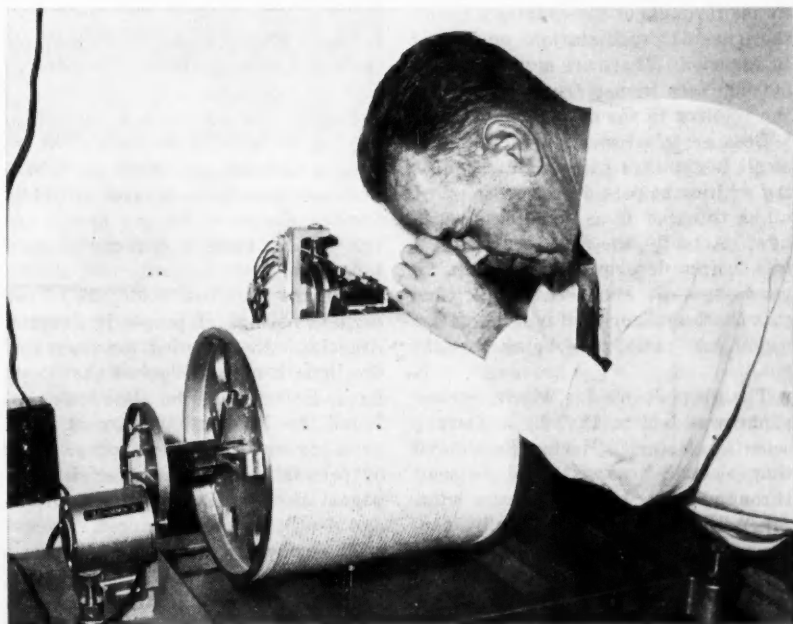
Americans Display Keen Interest in Their Flag

A curious ceremony takes place each day in Washington, D. C. A police officer at the U. S. Capitol runs up a dozen or so flags, one after another. Each banner is allowed to fly over the Capitol for a short time. Arrangements to buy and fly the flags are made by various members of the Senate and House—at the request of their constituents.

Ownership of a flag that has flown over the Capitol is one more sign of the keen interest which Americans have in their national banner. As Lonnelle Aikman writes in the July issue of *National Geographic Magazine*, "The desire for such emblems is a reminder of the intangible sense of history that is warp and woof of the Stars and Stripes."

Because we Americans are so interested in Old Glory, the making of flags is a big business in our country. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 flags are made each year. Many are sold to the armed forces and other government agencies. Last year, Uncle Sam purchased 650,000 flags, ranging in size from 5-by-9 inches to 20-by-38 feet. This year, flag makers expect to make more banners than usual, due to interest in the 49-star flag which became official on July 4.

Even though this banner will soon be replaced by a 50-star one, buyers will not have to discard their 49-star flags. As the National Geographic Society points out, "Old United States flags may fade, but they never die." It is proper to display any American flag, regardless of the number of stars, as long as it is in fairly good condition. Old flags, in fact, are very often prized as cherished souvenirs.



NEW INSTRUMENT for detecting earthquakes is examined in San Francisco by Thomas Pearce of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Machine, far more sensitive than older ones in use, can record quakes anywhere. It is expected to be valuable for quick warnings of temblors. Information derived from the readings also may be helpful in planning protective measures against the quakes.

TV and Schools

(Concluded from page 1)

may cost over \$1,000,000, is being financed by taxes and by a grant from the Ford Foundation. In addition, various electronic manufacturers have contributed free equipment to the school system.

The Maryland project attracted interest among educators throughout the country and abroad at the outset because it was the first large-scale experiment of its kind. It has won many backers—and some critics—since it was first launched.

Persons who are not overly enthusiastic about letting TV go to school

TV lessons more than those they get in the ordinary classrooms."

So the arguments go. Meanwhile, the Ford Foundation, which helps sponsor the Washington County and other school TV projects, has prepared a report on the experiment. Called "Teaching by Television," this report concludes that students who take courses by TV do as well or better than their classmates who receive regular instruction.

"Teaching by Television" predicts that, in the years to come, more and more school systems will use the air waves for classroom instruction purposes. The report also suggests that reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as such specialized and different subjects as physics, trigonometry, and

ing one in Puerto Rico. Twenty-seven states, plus Puerto Rico, have such noncommercial transmitters in use. Over 50,000,000 people are within range of educational programs.

Despite its great progress within the past few years, ETV still has a long way to go. It will be some time before people in every state will be able to see programs that teach. One of the big problems is financing new stations. Experts say it costs between \$300,000 and \$500,000 to set up a station, and around \$200,000 or more a year to run it.

Commercial TV. While educational TV is growing, it hasn't kept pace with commercial television. Just 12 years ago there were only 5 commercial stations on the air and 8,000 sets

dian-born American, succeeded in transmitting spoken words by wireless for a mile late in 1900.

In that same year, Iowa-born Lee De Forest perfected a device known as the audion detector tube. It became the foundation stone for the development of present-day reception.

Big-time radio, with regular broadcasts, did not get under way until the 1920's. Early programs were sponsored by radio manufacturers who hoped that regular broadcasting would make people want to buy sets.

Television, the last of the aerial communications to get going, had its theoretical start 3 years before German scientist Hertz demonstrated the use of electrical waves as the forerunner to wireless. Paul Nipkow, also a German, got a patent in 1884 for an "electric telescope." By a combination of revolving discs, reflected light, and a light sensitive cell, Nipkow had worked out a device that could provide a very rough image of a subject. Thus the idea of TV was born.

Further advances were made by use of the amplifier tube that had been developed for radio. It then became possible to use electrical currents for the transmission of an image over a limited distance—eventually over a number of miles. Inventors in England and the United States demonstrated this in 1925.

The next step was to get rid of disks and moving parts in the TV system. A Russian immigrant, Vladimir Zworykin, managed this in 1933—by the invention of the iconoscope, for transmitting the picture; and the kinescope tube, for receiving it.

Television was demonstrated at the New York World's Fair in 1939, and regular telecasting was started in that year. World War II held up expansion. At the end of the war, America's television industry mushroomed. Color telecasts were introduced several years ago, and more and more programs are now being produced in color.

—By ANTON BERLE



STUDENTS in the classroom like educational television's demonstrations of experiments in chemistry, showings of flight in space, geographical pictures, and other helpful shows—but also feel the need to have a teacher in their own classroom

doubt that students learn as much with television as they do in regular classrooms. Here's what they say:

"There is absolutely no opportunity for discussion between the television teacher and the students. If a pupil has a question, he can't ask it. His inquiries must go unanswered.

"What's more, television provides no opportunity for discussion periods, tests, or work in a laboratory. Also, it is probably more difficult to keep the students' attention on subject matter presented through electronic tubes than that presented 'live' by a teacher in the classroom."

Other people take a different view. They point out that television is not supposed to take the place of classroom study, and they feel it adds interest to school work. They contend:

"A skillful teacher can anticipate most of the questions a class might ask and build the answers into the program. It is true that there isn't any discussion during the lesson, but there is plenty of time for questions when students return to their rooms.

"A TV teacher prepares 1 lesson a day. He has many hours to spend in preparation. He has the time to get together special equipment which will make the lesson interesting and colorful. This helps students remember

organic chemistry, will soon be taught on a regular basis by TV.

Other Programs. Both closed- and open-circuit television circuits are widely used in the nation for educational purposes. Television cameras are used in medical schools to give students a close view of operations. At some military posts, men receive part of their training by watching TV; it is also widely used in colleges and hospitals.

In the past school year, more than 500,000 students from the first grade through college received at least part of their instruction by TV. In addition, many thousands of teachers and other adults took courses offered by commercial broadcasters and by ETV stations.

One of the most popular educational programs today is Continental Classroom. It offers a course in physics given chiefly to help high school instructors develop new techniques in teaching this subject. The course was taken by an estimated 300,000 teachers and other persons last year. Continental Classroom is sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

There are now 43 educational TV stations in the United States, includ-

ing one throughout the country. Today there are 513 such stations on the air in America. There are more than 51,000,000 sets in use from one end of the country to the other.

Because television has grown from small beginnings into a giant industry within the past decade or so, most of us think of it as something quite new. Actually, the first theory of TV was being developed more than 70 years ago—at about the same time that the first theories of wireless telegraphy and radio were being thought out.

The groundwork for wireless telegraphy was laid in 1887 by a German scientist, Heinrich Hertz. He showed that electrical waves could be sent through space. In 1892, 5 years later, Sir William Crookes, an Englishman, theorized that messages could be sent through the air by use of electrical waves. The Italian inventor, Marconi, went to work on this theory and got wireless telegraphy on a practical basis in 1896.

Marconi sent his first transoceanic message across the Atlantic in 1901. The first of the 3 great aerial transmission industries developed rapidly from then on.

After wireless, radio was but a step away. Reginald Fessenden, a Cana-

Census in 1960

(Concluded from page 3)

service. The Romans, in the days of the Caesars, made lists of persons liable for taxation.

European cities began to count populations as early as the 1400's. Nurnberg, a German city, made one of the first metropolitan censuses in 1449. Sweden claims to be the first country to have made a nation-wide census.

William Bradford made one of the earliest listings of people in Colonial America. He recorded the names of the little band of Pilgrims that came from Europe on the *Mayflower* to found the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

As do many families today, those of colonial times used special blank pages in their Bibles to list births and deaths as they occurred.

The colonists were busy pioneers, though, and some had little time for keeping detailed statistics. When George Washington was a boy, for instance, Virginia counted only persons over 16 who were subject to taxes. The total population of the colony was estimated by multiplying the number of persons listed for taxes by 3.

Massachusetts, on the other hand, has records of births, deaths, and total population that date back to the early days of this country.

Newsmaker

Frances Knight

THIS summer American tourists are scattered around the globe from Katmandu in Nepal to Galway Bay in Ireland. Although they are seeing different nations and taking part in various activities, all of these travelers have one thing in common—each is possessor of a United States passport. This document, issued by our government to every citizen who travels abroad, certifies the holder's citizenship and asks foreign governments to protect him.

Passports were seldom required for foreign travel before World War I. Since 1914, however, they have become a necessity. Now the task of issuing passports to all the Americans who go overseas is a big business. This year, for example, the Passport Office of the Department of State will handle about 750,000 applications for passports.

The responsibility for the operations of the Passport Office rests with its director, Frances Knight. Miss Knight, an attractive woman in her early 50's, joined the State Department after a long career as a journalist and information specialist.

Miss Knight, like the people she serves, is a world traveler. As a child she lived in France, Czechoslovakia, and Monaco, as well as in her native United States. After her graduation from college in New York City, she began work as a journalist. With the exception of 2 years, she has been employed by the federal government since 1934.

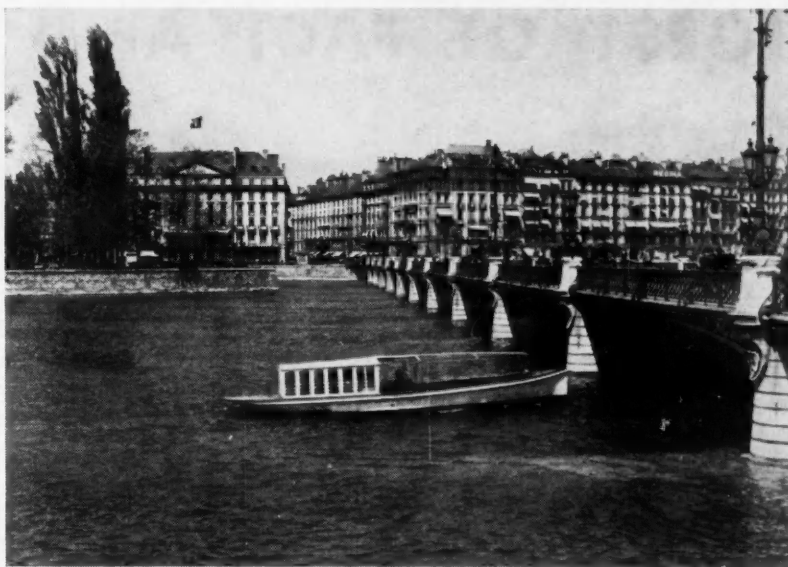
In her previous jobs, Frances Knight



FRANCES KNIGHT, director of State Department's passport division

had earned a reputation as a hard worker who disliked inefficiency and waste. When she took charge of the Passport Office in 1955, she called in experts from other government agencies to advise her on modernizing procedures. With the installation of efficient equipment and the practice of many small economies, she has placed the Passport Office in a position where it pays its own way—and even makes money. Such a simple change as reducing the number of pages in each passport saves the government thousands of dollars each year.

Although her frankness and inclination to bypass normal channels of procedure have aroused some hard feelings, Miss Knight's supporters consider her office one of the most efficiently operated in Washington. She has won praise, too, for her judgment in handling difficult cases in which the question of issuing passports to possible communists was involved.



BEAUTIFUL SWISS CITY of Geneva, where U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter and foreign ministers of allied countries are scheduled to resume negotiations with the Russians next week. It is barely possible that Geneva talks may yet pave the way to a meeting of President Eisenhower, heads of state of Britain and France, and Prime Minister Khrushchev of Russia.

Friendly Switzerland

It Is Democratic and Prosperous

SWITZERLAND has been the center of world attention this summer because of the meeting of foreign ministers in the city of Geneva. The conference of U. S. and allied officials with the Russians has dealt mainly with issues concerning Germany.

A small, quiet country of mountains and lakes in the heart of Europe, Switzerland has been neutral and free of enemy invasions since about 1815. Through the years it has become known as a leader of peace movements and host to many conferences on this subject. In addition to remaining free of troubles outside its borders, Switzerland also is peaceful inside its frontiers. Its more than 5,000,000 people get along without serious conflicts, despite the fact that they speak 4 differing languages (German, Italian, French, Romansh).

Switzerland, despite few resources, has become a highly industrialized and prosperous country. Its average per capita income is estimated at \$1,240, and is among the highest in Europe. Health and educational conditions are excellent.

One of the cornerstones of the Swiss reputation for peacefulness was laid at the time of World War I when the nation chose to remain neutral. After that war, Switzerland joined the League of Nations which set up headquarters in Geneva. When the League was not supported by its members and Europe became engulfed in World War II, Switzerland again stayed neutral. Switzerland decided not to join the UN in 1945, but rather to maintain her strict neutrality. Switzerland has, however, joined several UN agencies and cooperates in their work. Today, the World Health Organization and International Labor Organization have headquarters in Geneva. In fact, the granite and marble Palace of Nations built for the League now provides European offices for the UN.

Visitors touring the Palace find that Geneva is an excellent spot from which to look at the geography of the country. Walking along the flower-decked promenades at the western end of Lake Geneva, one sees to the northwest the outlines of the gentle Jura Mountains forming the Swiss-French

border. To the southeast are the jagged peaks of the Alps, which cover about three-fifths of Switzerland's 15,941 square miles. Stretching northwest from Lake Geneva to Lake Constance is Switzerland's broad northern plateau. Forming a kind of rim around it are the Rhine and Rhone Rivers.

This combination of mountains, lakes, and rivers usually leaves the visitor to Switzerland with only one word to describe the country—"Beautiful!" The Swiss, however, have done more than admire their beautiful geography. They have used it wisely. They began by recognizing their limitations—no coal, iron ore, or other important mineral deposits, and poor farming land. Thus, the Swiss were forced to specialize.

For instance, in agriculture they turned to crops such as potatoes, which thrive in cool, damp climates. Grass, however, is the outstanding Swiss farm product. Lush green meadows furnish as many as 6 crops of food a year for Switzerland's dairy cattle, and, as a result, the Swiss are known around the world for high quality dairy products.

Also by specializing, Switzerland has

become a major manufacturing country. It imports small amounts of raw materials and produces high-quality goods with the aid of its industrious, skillful people and large supplies of hydroelectric power from rivers and mountain streams.

The internationally famous Swiss watchmaking industry, begun in the 16th century by Huguenot refugees from France, is an example of Swiss specialization. Another high-quality Swiss product is cloth. The textile industry, too, was begun by refugees, chiefly from France and Italy. From the construction of machinery for the textile industry, the Swiss expanded to the production of engines, typewriters, and machine tools. An important chemical industry also developed because of a need for dyes to make textiles.

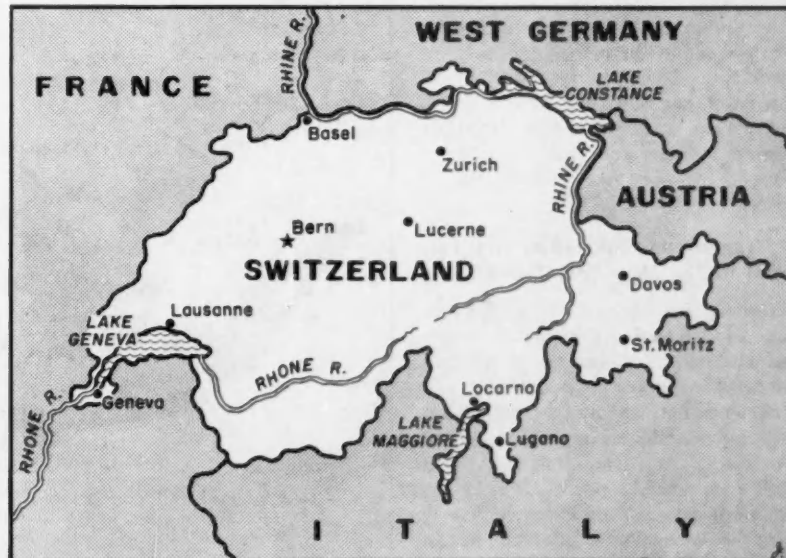
More than 80% of Switzerland's manufacturing is found in the plateau area, along with 75% of the population, all the major cities, and 75% of the farming. But it is the Alpine region of Switzerland that is best known. The towering mountains have become an international tourist area. To serve the skiers and hikers who come to the Alps, the Swiss have built hotels and resorts which are world-famous for beauty and efficiency.

The Alps also are important to Switzerland because of the livestock raised on the mountain slopes and the hundreds of hydroelectric power plants generated by mountain streams. The tourist is amazed to see miles of electric powerlines stretching across otherwise barren mountain peaks.

Since Switzerland's well-being depends on trade and tourists, it has built excellent transportation systems. Today it has one of the world's densest rail networks, which is outstanding for its tunnels under—and passes over—the rugged mountains.

Many people, including the Swiss, wonder if Switzerland could remain neutral in future conflicts. But even while they wonder, the Swiss remain prepared to defend their freedom. Within 48 hours, the country could have 500,000 fully trained, equipped men ready for combat. This is possible because every man from 19 to 60 is subject to military duty. He is required to have a uniform, gun, and a certain amount of ammunition ready in his home at all times. The Swiss pay a heavy price for their defense—about 35% of their national budget.

In the mountain areas bordering Germany and Italy, one sees pillboxes and tank barricades for defense.



SWITZERLAND is only about 3 times bigger than Connecticut and is largely mountainous, but it is one of Europe's most prosperous democratic lands

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"The Quiet UN." The Commonwealth, June 19, 1959.

Public attention focuses most strongly on the United Nations at moments of crisis. But between such crises the work of the UN goes on quietly, and if it is less dramatic it is nonetheless infinitely worthwhile.

Recently, for example, the UN reported on the last 10 years of its program of technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries. The subject matter is more homely than exciting, dealing as it does with such problems as raising the output of eggs in Cambodia or teaching the Sudanese to extract alcohol from dates for ex-

the Indonesians should not have made a quick recovery from the damages of the war. The archipelago is fabulously rich in resources and there were many friendly hands outside ready to extend assistance. They were spurned.

Instead of devoting himself to his people, President Sukarno has carried on his sinister flirtation with the communists, his destruction of representative government, his exploitation of the New Guinea issue, and his glorified trips around the world to collect honors and souvenirs. And so in the name of "Merdeka," the "freedom" that he preaches about, his countrymen are hungry and in danger of domination by Moscow. This is the tragedy of Indonesia.

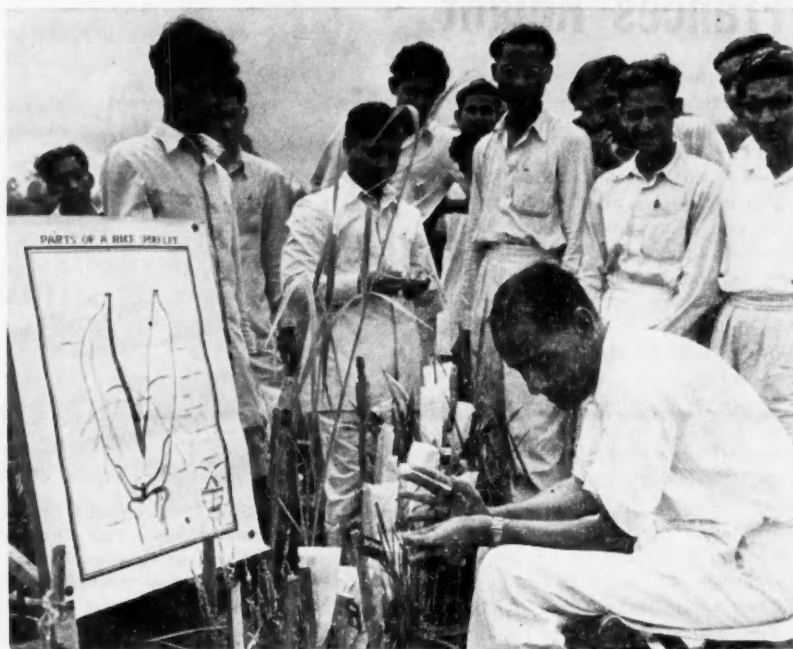
Here are some views on the current differences of opinion which exist between the United States and France in regard to nuclear weapons and the NATO alliance.

Walter Lippmann in New York Herald Tribune: Since World War II, Franco-American relations have been based on the premise that France is no longer a first-class power. The advent to power of General de Gaulle was bound to mean France would not accept the lower position which she has occupied. In this context we may look at the issues.

France has 3 objectives. One is that NATO shall become a global alliance in which France, Britain, and America have the same policy and the same strategy in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The second is that these 3 powers shall control collectively the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world. The third is that France shall have access to our nuclear secrets.

It is obvious that the United States cannot satisfy all these objectives. Congress surely will not amend the law about communicating nuclear secrets. Nor is it possible for the President to make an unqualified commitment that we will support France in Algeria in all circumstances.

Where we can do something useful is to come to a solemn understanding with France and Britain about the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world. Such an understanding



UN WORKER demonstrates way to plant rice in India. Program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries has made great progress, UN report shows.

would have as its corollary a much higher degree of consultation about global policy than exists today.

To bring this about there should be an understanding carefully negotiated by the Secretary of State. This might well be ratified by a personal meeting between the President and General de Gaulle.

The Kansas City Times: President de Gaulle has created a furor within NATO by insisting that France be given control of any nuclear armaments stationed on her territory. What De Gaulle asks appears to be impossible today under both American law and policy. If he remains adamant, therefore, presumably some 250 of our fighter-bombers equipped with atomic weapons would have to be transferred to other bases.

The layman can hardly judge how disadvantageous this shift might prove for the defense of the Atlantic community. But its political aspects are likely to be only too generally evident—on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The timing of such a display of disunity must seem particularly reckless.

This sudden move on De Gaulle's part will recall earlier signs of his desire fundamentally to alter the NATO concept, in order to enhance the French influence. De Gaulle has yet to recognize that the true source of France's greatness is to be found in the wider framework of western unity and cooperation.

David Lawrence in Chicago Daily News. The dispute over how much encouragement should be given France to become a nuclear power and whether American jet bombers shall be transferred to bases outside France unless permission is given to stockpile atomic bombs in that country is likely to be ironed out satisfactorily. The reason is that there is much merit on both sides. The only real difficulty is that President de Gaulle has not yet come to grips with some financial facts that lie at the bottom of the controversy.

France has every right to become a nuclear power. But so has the United States a right to consider whether and to what extent she will share her nuclear information. France has the right to say what military units shall be stationed on her soil.

But NATO cannot in turn give France nuclear information or the means of becoming a nuclear power. This is something which depends on a vote by the U. S. Congress.

Obviously, it costs a great deal of money to become a nuclear power, and the French budget cannot possibly provide the needed funds. Nor is the United States likely to appropriate such money at a time when world sentiment seems to favor less and less production and distribution of nuclear weapons.

One of the paradoxes in the French situation is that, if nuclear tests are really to be suspended by agreement with the Soviets, there is not much reason to add any new members to the "nuclear club."

As for bomber bases in France, these may turn out to be of less importance. There are at present air bases available to NATO forces in Britain, Italy, and Spain. And before long the entire Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic and Arctic oceans will furnish all the invisible bases needed for any nuclear war.



PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE of France wants his nation to become strong in nuclear power.

port. But behind each one of the items reported there is real drama.

When people are on a low-protein diet, as in the case of Cambodia, a reduction in the mortality rate of hens and a consequent sharp rise in egg output can mean the difference between health and malnutrition. An irrigation system is not a subject of glamor, but UN help in Nicaragua is expected to double the nation's food crop. Similarly, development of a soya bean substitute for milk in Indonesia will make all the difference with thousands of infants.

All in all, 140 countries have received such UN assistance in the last decade. The cost to date has been \$235,000,000, expended on everything from the establishment of a penicillin plant in India to a dairy industry in the Sudan; from a town development program in Greece to a malaria-control project in Burma. None of these projects is likely to be reported on the front pages of our daily papers, and we can understand why, but they deserve a salute from all of us, nonetheless, for they are truly works of peace.

"Tragedy in Indonesia," an editorial in The New York Times.

Recent dispatches from Jakarta have confirmed fears on behalf of the Indonesians. Inflation is now rampant. Bankruptcy is admitted. The tragedy is not that of the regime but of the poor Indonesian people who will go hungry in a land "flowing with milk and honey."

This is a terrifying example of how relentlessly economic catastrophe can be brought about by political ineptness and stupidity. There is no good reason why, under sensible leadership,



INDONESIA is having a hard time getting along despite rich resources. Its government has been unable to cope with problems of inflation and hunger.

